

MICHAEL FAILLACE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.
60 East 42nd Street, Suite 4510
New York, New York 10165
Telephone: (212) 317-1200
Facsimile: (212) 317-1620
Attorneys for Plaintiff

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

-----X
RODOLFO MONTER HERNANDEZ,
*individually and on behalf of others similarly
situated,*

Plaintiff,

-against-

99 THAI PLAYGROUND LLC (D/B/A
THAIMEE TABLE (F/K/A NGAM)),
INSPIRED HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT
LLC (D/B/A THAIMEE TABLE (F/K/A
NGAM)), NGAMPROM THAIMEE (AKA
HONG), MATT BRUCK, ANDREW
PIRGOUSIS, CHAI THAIMEE, and LUIGI
DOE,

Defendants.

-----X

19-cv-01257-ALC

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

**COLLECTIVE ACTION UNDER
29 U.S.C. § 216(b)**

ECF Case

Plaintiff Rodolfo Monter Hernandez (“Plaintiff Monter” or “Mr. Monter”), individually and on behalf of others similarly situated, by and through his attorneys, Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C., upon his knowledge and belief, and as against 99 Thai Playground LLC (d/b/a Thaimée Table (f/k/a Ngam)), Inspired Hospitality Management LLC (d/b/a Thaimée Table (f/k/a Ngam)), (“Defendant Corporations”), Ngamprom Thaimée (aka Hong), Andrew Pirgousis, Matt Bruck, Chai Thaimée, and Luigi Doe (“Individual Defendants”), (collectively, “Defendants”), alleges as follows:

NATURE OF ACTION

1. Plaintiff Monter is a former employee of Defendants 99 Thai Playground LLC (d/b/a Thaimee Table (f/k/a Ngam)), Inspired Hospitality Management LLC (d/b/a Thaimee Table (f/k/a Ngam)), Ngamprom Thaimee (aka Hong), Andrew Pirgousis, Matt Bruck, Chai Thaimee, and Luigi Doe.

2. Defendants own, operate, or control a Thai restaurant, located at 99 3rd Ave, New York, NY 10003 under the name “Thaimee Table (f/k/a Ngam).”

3. Upon information and belief, individual Defendants Ngamprom Thaimee (aka Hong), Andrew Pirgousis, Matt Bruck, Chai Thaimee, and Luigi Doe, serve or served as owners, managers, principals, or agents of Defendant Corporations and, through these corporate entities, operate or operated the restaurant as a joint or unified enterprise.

4. From approximately June 2012 until on or about October 2014, Plaintiff Monter was employed as a dishwasher and delivery worker; from approximately October 2014 until on or about October 2015 Plaintiff Monter was employed as a food preparer and delivery worker; and from approximately October 2015 until on or about February 1, 2019, Plaintiff Monter was employed as a food preparer at the restaurant located at 99 3rd Ave, New York, NY 10003.

5. From approximately June 2012 until on or about October 2015, Plaintiff Monter was ostensibly employed as a delivery worker. However, he was required to spend a considerable part of his work day performing non-tipped duties, including but not limited to washing dishes, sweeping and mopping, washing the bathroom, kitchen and restaurant floors, taking out the trash and recycling, cleaning the kitchen ventilator, windows, drains, preparing and cooking food, putting together delivery packages, bringing up all sorts of items from the basement to the kitchen,

bringing down and stocking delivered items into the refrigerator (hereafter the “non-tipped duties”).

6. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Plaintiff Monter worked for Defendants in excess of 40 hours per week, without appropriate minimum wage, overtime, and spread of hours compensation for the hours that he worked.

7. Rather, Defendants failed to maintain accurate recordkeeping of the hours worked and failed to pay Plaintiff Monter appropriately for any hours worked, either at the straight rate of pay or for any additional overtime premium.

8. Further, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff Monter the required “spread of hours” pay for any day in which he had to work over 10 hours a day.

9. Furthermore, Defendants repeatedly failed to pay Plaintiff Monter wages on a timely basis.

10. From approximately June 2012 until on or about October 2015, Defendants employed and accounted for Plaintiff Monter as a delivery worker in their payroll, but in actuality his duties required a significant amount of time spent performing the non-tipped duties alleged above.

11. Regardless, at all relevant times, Defendants paid Plaintiff Monter at a rate that was lower than the required tip-credit rate.

12. However, under both the FLSA and NYLL, Defendants were not entitled to take a tip credit because Plaintiff Monter’s non-tipped duties exceeded 20% of each workday, or 2 hours per day, whichever is less in each day. 12 N.Y. C.R.R. §146.

13. Upon information and belief, Defendants employed the policy and practice of disguising Plaintiff Monter’s actual duties in payroll records by designating him as a delivery worker instead of as a non-tipped employee. This allowed Defendants to avoid paying Plaintiff

Monter at the minimum wage rate and enabled them to pay him at the tip-credit rate (which they still failed to do).

14. Defendants' conduct extended beyond Plaintiff Monter to all other similarly situated employees.

15. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff Monter and other employees to work in excess of forty (40) hours per week without providing the minimum wage and overtime compensation required by federal and state law and regulations.

16. Plaintiff Monter now brings this action on behalf of himself, and other similarly situated individuals, for unpaid minimum and overtime wages pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.* ("FLSA"), and for violations of the N.Y. Labor Law §§ 190 *et seq.* and 650 *et seq.* (the "NYLL"), and the "spread of hours" and overtime wage orders of the New York Commissioner of Labor codified at N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. tit. 12, § 146-1.6 (herein the "Spread of Hours Wage Order"), including applicable liquidated damages, interest, attorneys' fees and costs.

17. Plaintiff Monter seeks certification of this action as a collective action on behalf of himself, individually, and all other similarly situated employees and former employees of Defendants pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

18. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question) and the FLSA, and supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff Monter's state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

19. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c) because all, or a substantial portion of, the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district, Defendants maintain their corporate headquarters and offices within this district, and Defendants operate a Thai restaurant located in this district. Further, Plaintiff Monter was employed by Defendants in this district.

PARTIES

Plaintiff

20. Plaintiff Rodolfo Monter Hernandez (“Plaintiff Monter” or “Mr. Monter”) is an adult individual residing in Bronx County, New York.

21. Plaintiff Monter was employed by Defendants at Thaimee Table (f/k/a Ngam) from approximately June 2012 until on or about February 1, 2019.

22. Plaintiff Monter consents to being a party plaintiff pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), and brings these claims based upon the allegations herein as a representative party of a prospective class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

Defendants

23. At all relevant times, Defendants owned, operated, or controlled a Thai restaurant, located at 99 3rd Ave, New York, NY 10003 under the name “Thaimee Table (f/k/a Ngam).”

24. Upon information and belief, 99 Thai Playground LLC (d/b/a Thaimee Table (f/k/a Ngam)) is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, it maintains its principal place of business at 99 3rd Ave, New York, NY 10003.

25. Upon information and belief, Inspired Hospitality Management LLC (d/b/a Thaimee Table (f/k/a Ngam)) is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State

of New York. Upon information and belief, it maintains its principal place of business at 99 3rd Ave, New York, NY 10003.

26. Defendant Ngamprom Thaimmee (aka Hong) is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Ngamprom Thaimmee (aka Hong) is sued individually in her capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporations. Defendant Ngamprom Thaimmee (aka Hong) possesses operational control over Defendant Corporations, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporations, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporations. She determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiff Monter, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

27. Defendant Andrew Pirgousis is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Andrew Pirgousis is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporations. Defendant Andrew Pirgousis possesses operational control over Defendant Corporations, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporations, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporations. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiff Monter, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

28. Defendant Matt Bruck is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Matt Bruck is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporations. Defendant Matt Bruck possesses operational control over Defendant Corporations, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporations, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporations. He determines the

wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiff Monter, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

29. Defendant Chai Thaimmee is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Chai Thaimmee is sued individually in his capacity as a manager of Defendant Corporations. Defendant Chai Thaimmee possesses operational control over Defendant Corporations and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporations. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiff Monter, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

30. Defendant Luigi Doe is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Luigi Doe is sued individually in his capacity as a manager of Defendant Corporations. Defendant Luigi Doe possesses operational control over Defendant Corporations and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporations. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiff Monter, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Defendants Constitute Joint Employers

31. Defendants operate a Thai restaurant located in the East Village section of Manhattan in New York City.

32. Individual Defendants, Ngamprom Thaimmee (aka Hong), Andrew Pirgousis, Chai Thaimmee, Luigi Doe, and Matt Bruck, possess operational control over Defendant Corporations,

possess ownership interests in Defendant Corporations, or control significant functions of Defendant Corporations.

33. Defendants are associated and joint employers, act in the interest of each other with respect to employees, pay employees by the same method, and share control over the employees.

34. Each Defendant possessed substantial control over Plaintiff Monter's (and other similarly situated employees') working conditions, and over the policies and practices with respect to the employment and compensation of Plaintiff Monter, and all similarly situated individuals, referred to herein.

35. Defendants jointly employed Plaintiff Monter (and all similarly situated employees) and are Plaintiff Monter's (and all similarly situated employees') employers within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* and the NYLL.

36. In the alternative, Defendants constitute a single employer of Plaintiff Monter and/or similarly situated individuals.

37. Upon information and belief, Individual Defendants Ngamprom Thaimmee (aka Hong), Andrew Pirgousis, and Matt Bruck operate Defendant Corporations as either alter egos of themselves and/or fail to operate Defendant Corporations as entities legally separate and apart from themselves, by among other things:

- a) failing to adhere to the corporate formalities necessary to operate Defendant Corporations as Corporations,
- b) defectively forming or maintaining the corporate entities of Defendant Corporations, by, amongst other things, failing to hold annual meetings or maintaining appropriate corporate records,
- c) transferring assets and debts freely as between all Defendants,

- d) operating Defendant Corporations for their own benefit as the sole or majority shareholders,
- e) operating Defendant Corporations for their own benefit and maintaining control over these corporations as closed Corporations,
- f) intermingling assets and debts of their own with Defendant Corporations,
- g) diminishing and/or transferring assets of Defendant Corporations to avoid full liability as necessary to protect their own interests, and
- h) Other actions evincing a failure to adhere to the corporate form.

38. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiff Monter's employers within the meaning of the FLSA and New York Labor Law.

39. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff Monter, controlled the terms and conditions of employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for Plaintiff Monter's services.

40. In each year from 2013 to 2019, Defendants, both separately and jointly, had a gross annual volume of sales of not less than \$500,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are separately stated).

41. In addition, upon information and belief, Defendants and/or their enterprise were directly engaged in interstate commerce. As an example, numerous items that were used in the restaurant on a daily basis are goods produced outside of the State of New York.

Individual Plaintiff

42. Plaintiff Monter is a former employee of Defendants who ostensibly was employed as a delivery worker and a food preparer. However, from approximately June 2012 until on or

about October 2015, when Plaintiff Monter was ostensibly employed as a delivery worker, he spent over 20% of each shift performing the non-tipped duties described above.

43. Plaintiff Monter seeks to represent a class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. 216(b).

Plaintiff Rodolfo Monter Hernandez

44. Plaintiff Monter was employed by Defendants from approximately June 2012 until on or about February 1, 2019.

45. Defendants employed Plaintiff Monter as a dishwasher, food, preparer, and ostensibly, as a delivery worker.

46. However, from approximately June 2012 until on or about October 2015, when Plaintiff Monter was employed as a delivery worker, he also was required to spend a significant portion of his work day performing the non-tipped duties described above.

47. Although Plaintiff Monter ostensibly was employed as a delivery worker during that relevant period, he spent over 20% of each day performing non-tipped work throughout his employment with Defendants.

48. Plaintiff Monter regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food and other supplies produced outside the State of New York.

49. Plaintiff Monter's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

50. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Monter regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

51. From approximately February 2013 until on or about October 2014, Plaintiff Monter worked as a delivery worker and dishwasher from approximately 9:00 a.m. until on or about 11:00

p.m., 5 days a week and from approximately 9:00 a.m. until on or about 10:00 p.m., 2 days a week (typically 96 hours per week).

52. From approximately October 2014 until on or about October 2015, Plaintiff Monter worked as a delivery worker and food preparer from approximately 9:00 a.m. until on or about 9:00 p.m., 3 days a week and from approximately 9:00 a.m. until on or about 8:00 p.m., 3 days a week (typically 69 hours per week).

53. From approximately October 2015 until on or about November 2016, Plaintiff Monter worked as a food preparer from approximately 9:00 a.m. until on or about 7:00 p.m., 6 days a week (typically 60 hours per week).

54. From approximately November 2016 until on or about July 2017, Plaintiff Monter worked as a food preparer from approximately 9:00 a.m. until on or about 5:00 p.m., 6 days a week (typically 48 hours per week).

55. From approximately July 2017 until on or about February 1, 2019, Plaintiff Monter worked as a food preparer from approximately 9:00 a.m. until on or about 5:00 p.m., 5 days a week (typically 40 hours per week).

56. Throughout his employment, Defendants paid Plaintiff Monter his wages in cash.

57. From approximately February 2013 until on or about October 2014, Defendants paid Plaintiff Monter a fixed salary of \$350 per week.

58. From approximately October 2014 until on or about October 2015, Defendants paid Plaintiff Monter a fixed salary of \$600 per week.

59. From approximately October 2015 until on or about July 2017, Defendants paid Plaintiff Monter a fixed salary of \$700 per week.

60. From approximately July 2017 until on or about February 1, 2019, Defendants paid Plaintiff Monter a fixed salary of \$600 per week.

61. For approximately 3 weeks, Defendants did not pay Plaintiff Monter any wages for his work.

62. Plaintiff Monter's pay did not vary even when he was required to stay later or work a longer day than his usual schedule.

63. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff Monter to work an additional 1 hour past his scheduled departure time several days a week, and did not pay him for the additional time he worked.

64. Defendants never granted Plaintiff Monter any breaks or meal periods of any kind.

65. From approximately February 2013 until on or about October 2015, Plaintiff Monter was never notified by Defendants that his tips were being included as an offset for wages.

66. At all relevant times, Defendants did not account for these tips in any daily or weekly accounting of Plaintiff Monter's wages.

67. Prior to approximately, July 2017, Plaintiff Monter was not required to keep track of his time, nor to his knowledge, did the Defendants utilize any time tracking device such as punch cards, that accurately reflected his actual hours worked.

68. On a number of occasions, Defendants required Plaintiff Monter to sign a document in English, the contents of which he did not understand and was not allowed to review in detail.

69. In addition, in order to get paid, Plaintiff Monter was required to sign a document in which Defendants misrepresented the hours that he worked per week.

70. Prior to 2015, no notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Monter regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

71. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Monter an accurate statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

72. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff Monter, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Monter's primary language), of his rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

73. Defendants required Plaintiff Monter to purchase "tools of the trade" with his own funds—including three knives, four bicycles, a helmet, a vest, an apron, four pairs of kitchen shoes and bicycle maintenance and repairs.

Defendants' General Employment Practices

74. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff Monter (and all similarly situated employees) to work in excess of 40 hours a week without paying him appropriate minimum wage, spread of hours pay, and overtime compensation as required by federal and state laws.

75. Plaintiff Monter was a victim of Defendants' common policy and practices which violate his rights under the FLSA and New York Labor Law by, *inter alia*, not paying him the wages he was owed for the hours he worked.

76. Defendants' pay practices resulted in Plaintiff Monter not receiving payment for all his hours worked, and resulted in Plaintiff Monter's effective rate of pay falling below the required minimum wage rate.

77. Defendants habitually required Plaintiff Monter to work additional hours beyond his regular shifts but did not provide him with any additional compensation.

78. From approximately February 2013 until on or about October 2015, Defendants required Plaintiff Monter and all other delivery workers to perform general non-tipped tasks in addition to their primary duties as delivery workers.

79. From approximately February 2013 until on or about October 2015, Plaintiff Monter and all similarly situated employees, ostensibly were employed as tipped employees by Defendants, although their actual duties included a significant amount of time spent performing the non-tipped duties outlined above.

80. From approximately February 2013 until on or about October 2015, Plaintiff Monter's duties were not incidental to his occupation as a tipped worker, but instead constituted entirely unrelated general restaurant work with duties, including the non-tipped duties described above.

81. At all relevant times, Plaintiff Monter and all other tipped workers were paid at a rate that was lower than the lower tip-credit rate by Defendants.

82. However, under state law, Defendants were not entitled to a tip credit because the tipped worker's and Plaintiff Monter's non-tipped duties exceeded 20% of each workday (or 2 hours a day, whichever is less) (12 N.Y.C.R.R. § 146).

83. New York State regulations provide that an employee cannot be classified as a tipped employee on any day in which he or she has been assigned to work in an occupation in which tips are not customarily received. (12 N.Y.C.R.R. §§137-3.3 and 137-3.4). Similarly, under federal regulation 29 C.F.R. §531.56(e), an employer may not take a tip credit for any employee time if that time is devoted to a non-tipped occupation.

84. From approximately February 2013 until on or about October 2015, in violation of federal and state law as codified above, Defendants classified Plaintiff Monter and other tipped

workers as tipped employees, and paid them at a rate that was lower than the lower tip-credit rate when they should have classified them as non-tipped employees and paid them at the minimum wage rate.

85. From approximately February 2013 until on or about October 2015, Defendants failed to inform Plaintiff Monter who received tips that Defendants intended to take a deduction against Plaintiff Monter's earned wages for tip income, as required by the NYLL before any deduction may be taken.

86. From approximately February 2013 until on or about October 2015, Defendants failed to inform Plaintiff Monter who received tips, that his tips were being credited towards the payment of the minimum wage.

87. From approximately February 2013 until on or about October 2015, Defendants failed to maintain a record of tips earned by Plaintiff Monter who worked as a delivery worker for the tips he received.

88. Defendants' time keeping system did not reflect the actual hours that Plaintiff Monter worked.

89. Defendants willfully disregarded and purposefully evaded recordkeeping requirements of the FLSA and NYLL by failing to maintain accurate and complete timesheets and payroll records.

90. On a number of occasions, Defendants required Plaintiff Monter to sign a document in English the contents of which he did not understand and was not allowed to review in detail.

91. Defendants required Plaintiff Monter to sign a document that reflected inaccurate or false hours worked.

92. Defendants paid Plaintiff Monter his wages in cash.

93. Prior to 2015, Defendants failed to post at the workplace, or otherwise provide to employees, the required postings or notices to employees regarding the applicable wage and hour requirements of the FLSA and NYLL.

94. Upon information and belief, these practices by Defendants were done willfully to disguise the actual number of hours Plaintiff Monter (and similarly situated individuals) worked, and to avoid paying Plaintiff Monter properly for his full hours worked.

95. Defendants engaged in their unlawful conduct pursuant to a corporate policy of minimizing labor costs and denying employees compensation by knowingly violating the FLSA and NYLL.

96. Defendants' unlawful conduct was intentional, willful, in bad faith, and caused significant damages to Plaintiff Monter and other similarly situated former workers.

97. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Monter and other employees with accurate wage statements at the time of their payment of wages, containing: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL §195(3).

98. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Monter and other employees, at the time of hiring and on or before February 1 of each subsequent year, a statement in English and the employees' primary language, containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as

part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any “doing business as” names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by New York Labor Law §195(1).

FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION CLAIMS

99. Plaintiff Monter brings his FLSA minimum wage, overtime compensation, and liquidated damages claims as a collective action pursuant to FLSA Section 16(b), 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), on behalf of all similarly situated persons (the “FLSA Class members”), i.e., persons who are or were employed by Defendants or any of them, on or after the date that is three years before the filing of the complaint in this case (the “FLSA Class Period”).

100. At all relevant times, Plaintiff Monter and other members of the FLSA Class were similarly situated in that they had substantially similar job requirements and pay provisions, and have been subject to Defendants’ common practices, policies, programs, procedures, protocols and plans including willfully failing and refusing to pay them the required minimum wage, overtime pay at a one and one-half their regular rates for work in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek under the FLSA, and willfully failing to keep records, as required under the FLSA.

101. The claims of Plaintiff Monter stated herein are similar to those of the other employees.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA

102. Plaintiff Monter repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

103. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiff Monter's employers within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d). Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff Monter (and the FLSA Class Members), controlled the terms and conditions of their employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

104. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were engaged in commerce or in an industry or activity affecting commerce.

105. Defendants constitute an enterprise within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203 (r-s).

106. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff Monter (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 206(a).

107. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Monter (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

108. Plaintiff Monter (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA

109. Plaintiff Monter repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

110. Defendants, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1), failed to pay Plaintiff Monter (and the FLSA Class members) overtime compensation at a rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

111. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Monter (and the FLSA Class members), overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

112. Plaintiff Monter (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE NEW YORK MINIMUM WAGE ACT

113. Plaintiff Monter repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

114. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiff Monter's employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff Monter, controlled the terms and conditions of his employment, and determined the rates and methods of any compensation in exchange for his employment.

115. Defendants, in violation of NYLL § 652(1) and the supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, paid Plaintiff Monter less than the minimum wage.

116. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Monter the minimum wage was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

117. Plaintiff Monter was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS

OF THE NEW YORK STATE LABOR LAW

118. Plaintiff Monter repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

119. Defendants, in violation of N.Y. Lab. Law § 190 *et seq.*, and supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, failed to pay Plaintiff Monter overtime compensation at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

120. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Monter overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

121. Plaintiff Monter was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE SPREAD OF HOURS WAGE ORDER

OF THE NEW YORK COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

122. Plaintiff Monter repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

123. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff Monter one additional hour's pay at the basic minimum wage rate before allowances for each day Plaintiff Monter's spread of hours exceeded ten hours in violation of NYLL §§ 650 *et seq.* and 12 N.Y.C.R.R. §§ 146-1.6.

124. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Monter an additional hour's pay for each day Plaintiff Monter's spread of hours exceeded ten hours was willful within the meaning of NYLL § 663.

125. Plaintiff Monter was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE NOTICE AND RECORDKEEPING

REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

126. Plaintiff Monter repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

127. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Monter with a written notice, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Monter's primary language), containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by NYLL §195(1).

128. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff Monter in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE WAGE STATEMENT PROVISIONS OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

129. Plaintiff Monter repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

130. With each payment of wages, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Monter with an accurate statement listing each of the following: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the

number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL 195(3).

131. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff Monter in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

RECOVERY OF EQUIPMENT COSTS

132. Plaintiff Monter repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

133. Defendants required Plaintiff Monter to pay, without reimbursement, the costs and expenses for purchasing and maintaining equipment and "tools of the trade" required to perform his job, further reducing his wages in violation of the FLSA and NYLL. 29 U.S.C. § 206(a); 29 C.F.R. § 531.35; N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 193 and 198-b.

134. Plaintiff Monter was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE TIMELY PAYMENT PROVISIONS

OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

135. Plaintiff Monter repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though set forth fully herein.

136. Defendants did not pay Plaintiff Monter on a regular weekly basis, in violation of NYLL §191.

137. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff Monter in an amount to be determined at trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Monter respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment against Defendants by:

(a) Designating this action as a collective action and authorizing prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all putative class members apprising them of the pendency of this action, and permitting them to promptly file consents to be Plaintiffs in the FLSA claims in this action;

(b) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiff Monter and the FLSA Class members;

(c) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiff Monter and the FLSA Class members;

(d) Declaring that Defendants violated the recordkeeping requirements of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA with respect to Plaintiff Monter's and the FLSA Class members' compensation, hours, wages, and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(e) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the FLSA were willful as to Plaintiff Monter and the FLSA Class members;

(f) Awarding Plaintiff Monter and the FLSA Class members damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage, overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable;

(g) Awarding Plaintiff Monter and the FLSA Class members liquidated damages in an amount equal to 100% of his damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the

FLSA as applicable pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);

(h) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiff Monter;

(i) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiff Monter;

(j) Declaring that Defendants violated the spread-of-hours requirements of the NYLL and supporting regulations as to Plaintiff Monter;

(k) Declaring that Defendants violated the timely payment provisions of the NYLL as to Plaintiff Monter;

(l) Declaring that Defendants violated the notice and recordkeeping requirements of the NYLL with respect to Plaintiff Monter's compensation, hours, wages and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(m) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the NYLL and spread of hours wage order were willful as to Plaintiff Monter;

(n) Awarding Plaintiff Monter damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages, as well as awarding spread of hours pay under the NYLL as applicable

(o) Awarding Plaintiff Monter damages for Defendants' violation of the NYLL notice and recordkeeping provisions, pursuant to NYLL §§198(1-b), 198(1-d);

(p) Awarding Plaintiff Monter liquidated damages in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the total amount of minimum wage, overtime compensation, and spread of hours pay shown to be owed pursuant to NYLL § 663 as applicable; and liquidated damages pursuant to NYLL § 198(3);

(q) Awarding Plaintiff Monter and the FLSA Class members pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as applicable;

(r) Awarding Plaintiff Monter and the FLSA Class members the expenses incurred in this action, including costs and attorneys' fees;

(s) Providing that if any amounts remain unpaid upon the expiration of ninety days following issuance of judgment, or ninety days after expiration of the time to appeal and no appeal is then pending, whichever is later, the total amount of judgment shall automatically increase by fifteen percent, as required by NYLL § 198(4); and

(t) All such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff Monter demands a trial by jury on all issues triable by a jury.

Dated: New York, New York
April 25, 2019

MICHAEL FAILLACE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

By: /s/ Michael Faillace
Michael Faillace [MF-8436]
60 East 42nd Street, Suite 4510
New York, New York 10165
Telephone: (212) 317-1200
Facsimile: (212) 317-1620
Attorneys for Plaintiff